

Remarks

This supplemental amendment to the amendment filed April 5, 2001 is responsive to the office communication mailed October 11, 2000.

Except for the cancellation of claims 11 and 26, the amendment mailed April 5, 2001 contained all of the claim amendments the Applicant felt necessary to address the issues raised by the October 11, 2000 office communication.

Claims 1 - 29 were filed with the application. Claims 1, 2, 4-23, 27-29 were amended in the April 5, 2001 amendment. Claims 11 and 26 have been canceled here. Claims 1 - 10, 12-25, and 27-29 remain in the application.

This supplemental amendment is being filed to complete the accompanying remarks which were inadvertently left incomplete. The remarks contained herein are in addition to those contained in the April 5, 2000 amendment and begin where those remarks ended.

For the convenience of the Examiner, a copy of the April 5, 2001 amendment as filed is attached hereto as Appendix A.

The Examiner has rejected claims 3, 4, 5, 13, 17-19 and 28 of the present application under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda and well known prior art. It is stated in the office communication that Honda discloses all the elements of the referenced claims except for the elements added by these dependent claims; specifically, using a speech computer to enter the query profile (claims 3 and 17), sending a PIN with the information call (claims 4

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and 18), sending a telephone number with the information call (claims 5 and 19) and sending information to a user of the mobile telephone via a network operator.

With reference to claims 3 and 17, it is stated in the office communication that "it is very well known in the art that information can be produced by means of a speech computer" but no supporting reference is provided. The Applicant respectfully suggests that it is not well known in the art to use speech computers to produce and send query profiles in a mobile telephone network, as described in the present application.

The office communication goes on to state that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Honda with the teachings of "well known prior art" to utilize a speech computer to collect the query profile data. Even if the use of a speech computer in such a way was well known, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward such a combination. As discussed above, Honda only discloses the use of a mobile telephone keypad to enter information. It is respectfully submitted that mobile telephones do not have the capability or processing power needed to perform the speech recognition needed to satisfy this element and neither Honda, nor any other prior art referenced in the office communication, discloses a system or method to allow a mobile telephone to perform such a function.

Also, claims 3 and 17 depend from claims 1 and 15, respectively, which, as amended, require the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands to be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above and in the previous amendment, this element is not present in Honda or the "well known prior art" and provides important and non-obvious advantages.

An additional advantage over the reference and the well know prior art provided by the

method described in this application is that the query profiles and their associated information requirements and brief commands can be created and sent when the mobile phone system, or the mobile phone itself, may be unavailable, inoperable or otherwise out of service. This is true since neither the mobile phone nor the mobile phone's connection into the information supplier's system is used in creating and submitting the data. This non-obvious advantage is applicable to all of the claims in the application.

With reference to claims 4 and 18, the Examiner takes "official notice that it is well known in the prior art for a PIN to be transmitted along with requested information from a user" but no supporting reference is provided. The Applicant respectfully suggests that it is not well known in the art for a PIN to be sent along with an information call to retrieve information associated with a previously produced and stored query profile in a mobile telephone network, as described in the present application.

The office communication goes on to state that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Honda with the teachings of such "well known prior art" to verify the user requesting information for security purposes. Even if the sending of a PIN in this environment was well known, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward such a combination.

Also, claims 4 and 18 depend from claims 1 and 15, respectively, which, as amended, require that the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or the 'well known prior art' and provides important and non-obvious advantages.

With reference to claims 5 and 19, the Examiner takes "official notice that it is well

known in the prior art for the telephone number to be transmitted along with requested information from a user” but no supporting reference is provided. The Applicant respectfully suggests that it is not well known in the art for a telephone number to be sent along with an information call to retrieve information associated with a previously produced and stored query profile in a mobile telephone network, as described in the present application.

The office communication goes on to state that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Honda with the teachings of such “well known prior art” to verify the user requesting information for security purposes. Even if the sending of a telephone number in this environment and for such a purpose was well known, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward such a combination.

Also, claims 5 and 19 depend from claims 1 and 15, respectively, which, as amended, require that the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or the “well known prior art” and provides important and non-obvious advantages.

With reference to claims 13 and 28, the Examiner takes “official notice that it is well known in the art to incorporate network operators as suppliers of information to a mobile user” but no supporting reference is provided. The Applicant respectfully suggests that it is not well known in the art for network operators to act as suppliers of information in a system wherein information is retrieved according to previously created query profiles and sent via a data link to the network operator and then to the mobile telephone via a telephone network, as described in the present application.

The office communication goes on to state that it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Honda with the teachings of such "well known prior art" as a "design preference based on the desired system performance." Rather than a design preference, Applicant respectfully submits that such a method of sending the retrieved information to the mobile user is an important option in a robust system providing for situations where alternative methods of sending the information might be unavailable. Even if such use of a network operator was well known, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward such a combination.

Also, claims 13 and 28 depend from claims 1 and 23, respectively, which, as amended, require the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands to be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or the "well known prior art" and provides important and non-obvious advantages.

The Examiner has rejected claims 7, 9, 14, 21, 24 and 29 of the present application under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Honda and U.S. Patent No. 6,112,078 to Sormunen et al (Sormunen). Sormunen discloses a method and system for obtaining at least one item of specific user authentication data, such as a password and/or a user name.

With reference to claims 7 and 21, it is stated in the office communication that "Honda discloses the method in accordance with Claims 1 and 15..." but "fails to specifically disclose wherein a data link is affected through the internet to a data processing system of the information supplier." The Examiner then relies on Sormunen (col. 4, lines 4-11) to teach the use of a data link through the internet. The specified portion of the Sormunen reference describes the registration of user data over an internet connection in order to allow a user to access restricted internet sites using a password and/or user name. The Applicant respectfully submits that

Sormunen does not teach the use of a data link connection through the internet to send a user-created query profile to an information supplier data processing system where the query profile will later be called-up via a mobile phone, as described by the present application.

Even if such use of an internet connection were disclosed by Sormunen, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward a combination of the teachings of Sormunen and Honda. Also, and most importantly, claims 7 and 21 depend from claims 2 and 16, respectively, which, as amended, require that the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or Sormunen and provides the present application with important and non-obvious advantages.

With reference to claims 9 and 24, it is stated in the office communication that "Honda discloses the method in accordance with Claims 1 and 23..." but "fails to specifically disclose wherein step c) and step a) are effected through the SMS of the mobile telephone." The Examiner then relies on Sormunen (col. 3, lines 54-62) to teach the sending of an information call by means of SMS. The specified portion of the Sormunen reference describes the request for a password and/or a user name by a user from a mobile station using the SMS of the mobile station. The Applicant respectfully submits that Sormunen does not teach the use of SMS to send an information call from a mobile telephone to retrieve information according to a previously-created query profile where the information call must include a brief command which identifies the correct query profile, as described by the present application.

Even if the use of SMS in such an environment were disclosed by Sormunen, the office action does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward a combination of the teachings of Sormunen and Honda. Also, and most importantly, claims 9 and 24 depend from

claims 1 and 23, respectively, which, as amended, require that the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or Sormunen and provides the present application with important and non-obvious advantages.

With reference to claims 14 and 29, it is stated in the office communication that "Honda discloses the method in accordance with Claims 1 and 23..." but "fails to specifically disclose wherein the information, in accordance with steps g) and e), are supplied visually or acoustically via the mobile telephone." The Examiner then relies on Sormunen (col. 4, lines 33-39) to teach the visual display of information to the mobile telephone. The specified portion of the Sormunen reference describes the visual display of the retrieved password at the mobile station.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the office communication does not provide a reference containing any teaching toward a combination of the teachings of Sormunen and Honda. Also, and most importantly, claims 14 and 29 depend from claims 1 and 23, respectively, which, as amended, require that the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or Sormunen and provides the present application with important and non-obvious advantages.

The Examiner has rejected claims 8 and 22 of the present application under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Honda, Sormunen and well known prior art.

With reference to claims 8 and 22, it is stated in the office communication that "Honda

discloses the method in accordance with Claims 1 and 15..." and that Sormunen "discloses a method of downloading information from an information supplier to the data processing system of a user of the mobile telephone by way of the internet." The office action goes on to state that the combination of Honda and Sormunen fails to disclose JAVA as the programming language used for the internet communication. The office communication then states that it is "well known in the art that JAVA is a widely used programming language for the internet" and that it would have been obvious to modify the combination of Honda and Sormunen with the teachings of the "well-known prior art" and that it was "a design preference in choosing the programming language used for the internet communication."

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 8 and 22 do not simply specify the use of JAVA as "the programming language used for the internet communication." Instead, claims 8 and 22 modify claims 1 and 15, which they depend from, by further defining how the step of preparing the query profile is accomplished. In the case of claims 8 and 22, JAVA applets are downloaded from the information supplier data processing system via an internet connection. Those applets are then used in the creation of the query profiles. This is significantly and patentably distinct from anything disclosed in Honda or Sormunen. Sormunen simply discloses the download of information over the internet. In claims 8 and 22 of the present application, it is required that applets are downloaded which are then used to create the necessary query profiles. Nothing in Honda, Sormunen or the "well-known prior art" referenced by the Examiner teaches the downloading and use of JAVA applets to create query profiles which are to be sent to the information supplier's data processing system, as described by the present application.

Also, claims 8 and 22 depend from claims 1 and 15, respectively, which, as amended, require the query profiles with their information requirements and associated brief commands to be created by the user on a data processing system separate and distinct from the mobile telephone. As discussed above, this element is not present in Honda or Sormunen and provides

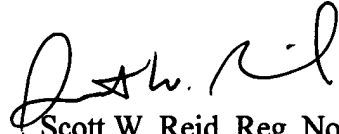
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the present application with important and non-obvious advantages.

Finally, the Examiner has rejected claims 11 and 26 of the present application under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda since the number of programs specified in claims 11 and 26 for implementing the transfer of information is simply a matter of design preference. Applicant has canceled claims 11 and 26 from the application.

Respectfully Submitted,



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